built of the red brick entirely; part of this wall is now standing. The red brick was burned out, at least two or three inches. The white is intact, the same way with all of the walls. The red brick had crumbled, while the white brick was perfectly sound.

This should be a great advertisement for your brick, and if you would have some of the sceptics run over and investigate, they would be convinced that this brick is far superior to the ordinary clay brick.

Yours truly,
E. J. Bodman, Secretary.

As labor enters so largely in the construction of brick buildings, any brick that will lay quickly and with the minimum amount of mortar is a great economizer.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 6th, 1904.
Mr. Edwin G. Kastenhuber,
Schenectady, N. Y.

Dear Sir—I had entire charge and supervision of the work in erecting the D. Roth building at this place. Said building is the first and highest steel frame building erected in this town, and is built entirely of sand-lime brick.

My experience has been that in handling, and in any other way, the sand-lime brick is equal to any, and superior to all clay brick. After many actual tests, I find that the sand-lime brick, although at first rather soft, becomes constantly harder the more it is exposed to changes of weather, moisture and frost. Many varieties of clay brick disintegrate and scale off while constantly exposed to alternate wet and dry, heat and frost, while the sand-lime brick shows a positive tendency to improve under such conditions. Another advantage even, it requires less care in lining up and less mortar for building.

I am ready to say that on even terms I would much prefer to use the sand-lime brick for any contract for which I am held responsible.

Yours very truly,
Peter Bingham.

Fire Test.

United States government arsenal, at Watertown, Mass., heated three sand-lime bricks for a period of one hour over an open wood fire. Numerous cracks were found. Bricks were then crushed and showed an average ultimate strength of four thousand and twenty pounds per square inch.

R. W. Hunt & Company submitted a sand-lime brick to a temperature of 2,800 degrees F. for one-half hour, and it showed no bad effects and no indication of fusing.

The following tests were made by the Henry S. Spackman Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa., at the request of the National Ass'n Land Lime Products. Samples in every instance were selected by the Spackman Co. The clay bricks are those used in the Philadelphia market and are considered equal to any clay bricks in the country. The sandstone was also taken from a building under construction. The sand-lime bricks were selected from a lot of 300,000 at a neighboring plant.

Indiana sandstone has been taken for comparison in making tests as it is recognized as one of the best and most popular building stones.

Crushing Strength Per Square Inch.

		After freezing.
Sand-lime brick, (common)	2,718 lbs.	3,023 lbs.
" " (face)	6,025 "	6,765 "
Clay " (salmon)	2,325 "	2,216 "
" " (hard-burned)	4,288 "	4,577 "
" " (repressed)	4,469 "	4,566 "
Indiana sandstone,	4,152 "	5,561 "

Freezing Test.

	Loss by weight.	
Sand-lime brick, (common)	0.41 per cent.	No cracks or deterioration.
" " (face)	0.20 "	" " "
Clay " (salmon)	0.74 "	" " "
" " (hard-burned)	0.18 "	" " "
" " (repressed)	0.22 "	" " "
Indiana sandstone,	"	" " "

Note.—The above tested by immersing in distilled water for forty-eight hours; then freezing at a temperature of five degrees F. for sixteen hours; then immersing in water at seventy degrees F. for eight hours. This repeated ten times, giving freezings and thawings.

Absorption Test.

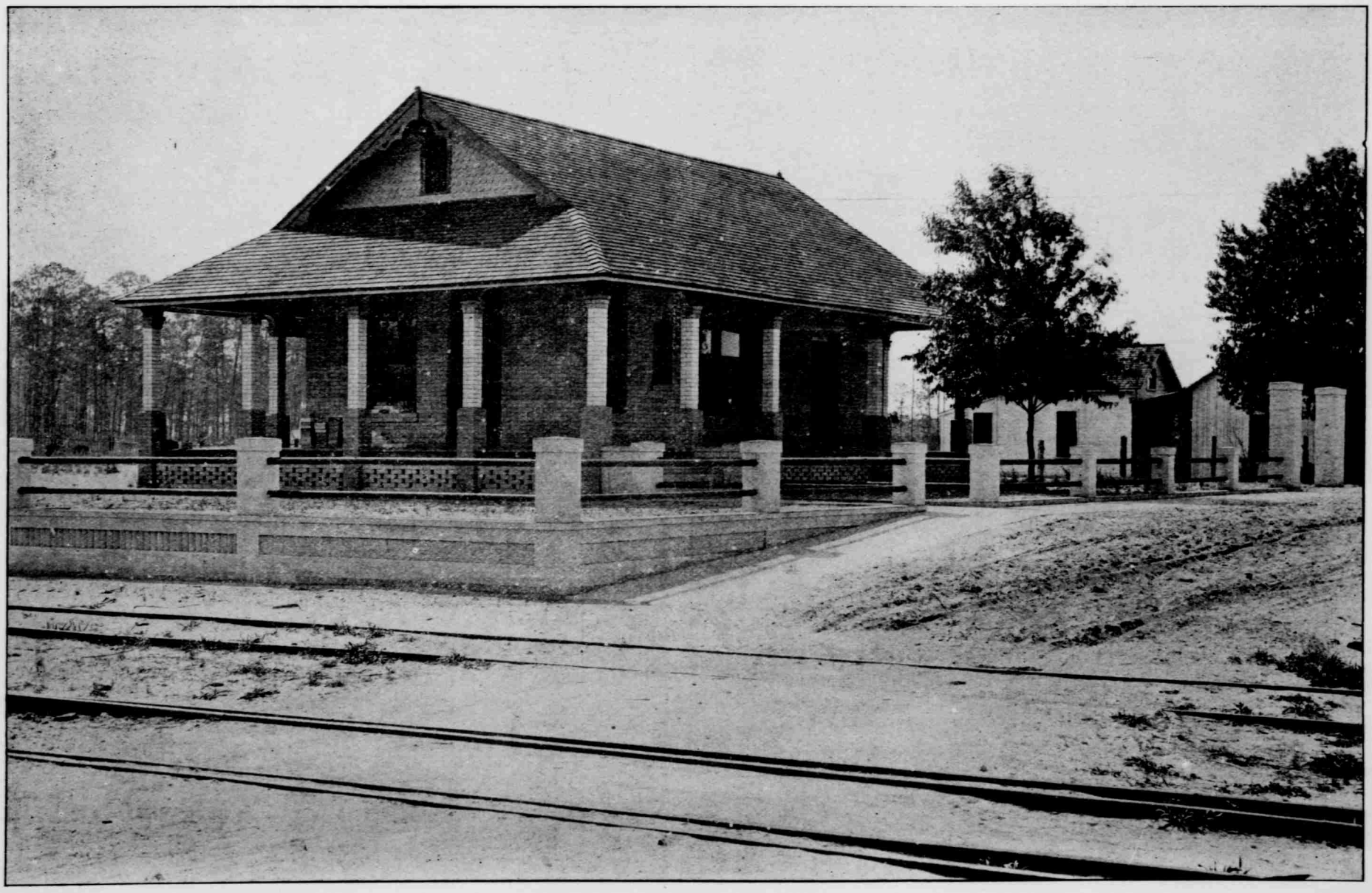
Sand-lime brick, (common)	15.07 per cent. by weight.
" " (face)	9.00 " "
Clay " (salmon)	16.65 " "
" " (hard-burned)	9.15 " "
" " (repressed)	10.71 " "
Indiana sandstone,	5.65 " "

Note.—The above tests were made by drying for forty-eight hours at a temperature of two hundred and twelve degrees F. and then immersing in distilled water for forty-eight hours.

Mr. Frank E. Bond and Mr. Robert M. Bond early became acquainted with the superior merits of sandstone brick and gave the matter thorough investigation. After visiting all the plants in operation in the United States and Canada and becoming thoroughly acquainted with the various manufacturing methods employed, an experimental plant was built and sand and lime from various portions of the state were tested. These experiments developed the fact that a superior grade of sand was found at Lake Helen and that the peculiar quality of lime and paint rocks needed was available in an adjoining county. A company was organized which secured the control of valuable German patents covering exclusive rights to manufacture in the state of Florida. The most modern and approved machinery was purchased and installed, and the first plant in the South was put into operation in February, 1904. The company, by its approved methods of preparing the sand, lime and cement and thorough mixing of these materials with specially prepared chemicals, is able to produce a quality of building material of the highest possible order. The present daily output of the plant is 50,000 brick per ten hour day, and to meet the increasing demands made upon the company for their product, machinery has been contracted for which will greatly increase the present capacity.

Among the prominent buildings erected throughout the state in which the "Bond Brick" were used are the following: Florida East Coast Ice Company's Cold Storage plant at Miami, Firemen's Hall, West Palm Beach, City Hall Palatka, Covington Building, Brinkley and Baines Flats, residences of A. V. S. Smith and Telfair Stockton and others, Jacksonville, Expanol Hospital, Tampa, Perkins & Landis Office Building, De. Land, also a large number of buildings in most of the important towns of both the east and west coasts of the state.

Parties who contemplate building should give this material their careful consideration before selection. For illustrative booklet and further information address Bond Sandstone Brick Co., Lake Helen, Fla.



OFFICE BUILDING AT LAKE HELEN.